ship; and restriction of capitalism. A return to Communism is the ideal of his scheme. China suffers from poverty. She has few rich, the main difference lying between the "very poor" and the "not-so-very-poor." Citing the increase of land values in Canton and in Shanghai, the lecturer maintains that the landowners have had nothing to do with this appreciation in value, or "unearned increment.'' The money acquired from land owner-ship is indirectly and imperceptibly taken from the people by the owners. The land problem must be solved and since Communism is the means for solving it, why have members of the Kuomintang opposed Communism ? He advocates equalization of property through taxes on and the optional buying of land, according to the value determined by the owner. In his opinion the owner, say, of a plot of land on the Bund at Canton, whether of a value of $10,000 or §100,000 a mow, should be made to declare its value. Taxation will be on a percentage basis, and if the Government believes an owner to have undervalued his property, it will purchase it at his valuation. Any increment after the original valuation will revert to the com-munity. "For instance, if a landowner assesses his land at 10,000 dollars, and after a few decades the value of the land rises to 1,000,000 dollars,,

according to our policy, that increment of 990,000
dollars should become a public fund belonging to
all the people, to reward both those who have
worked for the improvement of the community
surrounding that lot, and those who developed
the industry and commerce around that land.*[1]"